

# ASSESSMENT OF CRIME AND SECURITY TRENDS IN GEORGIA: FINDINGS AND RESULTS OF VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS 2010-2013

***Georgi Glonti, Full Prof.***

Grigol Robakidze University, Georgia

---

## Abstract

The author of the article analyzes the results of four waves of victimization surveys carried out in Georgia in 2010-2013 and registered crime (criminalization) data from annual reports of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia. The results of these analytical researches have acquired an additional interest in relation with the October 2012 parliamentary elections in Georgia and the reforms carried out by the new government to decriminalization of the criminal legislation and mitigation of sentences. The author analyzes the criminal effects of the general amnesty implemented by the new authorities in early 2013, which has reduced the number of inmates in Georgia's prisons by about 60%. The author also discusses indices of victimization dynamics in the past 20 years, perception of personal safety and public opinion about general criminal conditions in Georgia.

---

**Keywords:** Criminalization, Victimization, Registered Crime, Personal Safety, Security, Public Opinion

## Introduction:

Georgia is a small developing economy with a population of about 4.5 million people and a gross national income (GNI) per capita of US\$ 3,136.<sup>237</sup> Over the past eight years Georgia undertook significant economic, social and governance reforms resulting, inter alia, in progress in reducing corruption, crime rates and in developing a more favorable environment for business. Sound fiscal and monetary policies supported by structural reforms supportive of supply-side dynamics also contributed to foster economic growth particularly in larger cities. Despite shocks caused by the 2008 conflict with Russia and the following global economic downturn and a sharp decrease of the foreign investments, Georgia was capable to recuperate macroeconomic stability and to recover progressively.

The October parliamentary elections marked the first democratic transfer of power in the country's history; the elections were widely recognized by election observation organizations as the most free and fair ever in Georgia. The program of the new governing Georgian Dream Coalition "for Strong, United Georgia" reaffirms stability-oriented macroeconomic policy as a dominant medium term objective. The program also emphasizes efficiency, transparency and accountability of public finances and reaffirmed commitments to further public finance reforms.

October's Georgian parliamentary elections brought about the nation's first peaceful transfer of power. Amidst political uncertainty, the country faces serious economic legal and governance problems. A particularly serious problem for the new government becomes the decriminalization of criminal laws and reduces the number of inmates in Georgia's prisons.

---

<sup>237</sup> Nationals Statistics Office of Georgia (2011). The 2012 UN HDI shows a GNI per capita of USD 5,005 (purchasing power parity terms).

The number of prisoners dramatically rose as a result of the policy of "zero tolerance" pursued by President M. Saakashvili. Thus, in the period from 2004 to 2012, the number of inmates in Georgia's prisons grew from 11000 to 24079, and reached the average 570 persons per 100,000 populations.<sup>238</sup> It was the highest level of prisoners in Europe after Russian Federation.

After the parliamentary elections in October 2012, the number of prisoners has reduced by more than half for the last one year mainly because of enforcement of the broad amnesty. In January of 2013, the number was reduced to 13,170 and in February it was 11,107 according to the data of the Prison Ministry.

After the amnesty opposition party and some experts declared that the amnesty would cause a serious increase in crime and a general rise in crime of Georgia, other experts have refuted these forecasts.

For an objective analysis of the criminal situation in Georgia the author has analyzed official data on the number of recorded crimes and the results of victimization studies conducted in 2010 - 2013 years.

One of the most reliable sources of information of registered crimes can be found among the statistics maintained by law enforcement bodies, such as the police.

Three factors generally influence the number of registered crimes recorded by police officials:

- 1) The existence of a criminal code,
- 2) How effectively the population reports crime to the authorities, and
- 3) The desire and capabilities of police to react and investigate reported crimes.<sup>239</sup>

In general, as a country becomes more developed, a greater tendency exists in reporting crime to responsible authorities, and data are better maintained on the crime rate, per 100,000 citizens. However, official figures are not the sole indicator of the level of crime in any given country. Statistical data are additionally provided and supported by the findings of surveys, interviews and studies. Survey results are useful in determining the efficiency of law enforcement bodies, crime prevention and improvement of measures for fight against crime.

Until 2004, unbiased statistical data concerning the dynamics and level of crime in Georgia were not available. It has been widely reported domestically and internationally that corrupt and unprofessional law enforcement bodies used various measures in their attempts to conceal the actual number of crimes committed. They even blocked and/or impeded the official registration of committed crimes. As a result, the number of crimes registered by the MIA (for example 17,397 crimes were registered in 2003). However, in reality this number failed to reflect the existing situation at the time (see table 1).

The approaches towards official registration of reported crime substantially changed in 2004. As a result, the performance of law enforcement bodies in terms of detecting and investigating crimes substantially improved what is clearly reflected in statistical data.

The number of registered crimes in 2006 was 62283 is a three-fold increase in the crime rate since 2003 (see table 1). The overall registered crime rate peaked in 2006-2007, and then started decreasing. Consequently, the reflected drop as found herein is deemed as the direct result of an actual decrease of the crime rate in the society.

<sup>238</sup> Geostat, Composition of GDP, 2012.

<sup>239</sup> F. Adler, G.M. Mueller, W. Laufer (2007) – Criminology and Criminal Justice System. Six Edition Part 1. 1 Understanding Criminology, Chapter 2 Counting Crime and Measuring Criminal Behavior

**Table 1. Registered crimes by MIA**

Type of Crimes	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>17397</b>	<b>24856</b>	<b>43266</b>	<b>62283</b>	<b>54746</b>	<b>44644</b>	<b>35945</b>	<b>34739</b>	<b>32261</b>	
<b>Among them:</b>										
<b>Aggravated crime</b>	<b>10326</b>	<b>17833</b>	<b>24320</b>	<b>29249</b>	<b>13158</b>	<b>13028</b>	<b>11093</b>	<b>9987</b>	<b>9016</b>	
<b>Attempted and premeditated murder</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>336</b>	
<b>Intentional bodily harm</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>94</b>	
<b>Rape</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>78</b>	
<b>Armed robbery</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>1316</b>	<b>2087</b>	<b>2751</b>	<b>1208</b>	<b>2684</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>261</b>	
<b>Robbery</b>	<b>1013</b>	<b>1733</b>	<b>1925</b>	<b>2160</b>	<b>1615</b>	<b>2684</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>485</b>	
<b>Theft</b>	<b>5593</b>	<b>10634</b>	<b>16256</b>	<b>27657</b>	<b>18587</b>	<b>14814</b>	<b>11473</b>	<b>11371</b>	<b>11383</b>	
<b>Categories</b>										
<b>Burglary</b>	<b>1785</b>	<b>1887</b>	<b>2998</b>	<b>3523</b>	<b>2684</b>	<b>2347</b>	<b>1860</b>	<b>1552</b>	<b>1381</b>	
<b>Car theft</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>86</b>	
<b>Theft of Livestock</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>476</b>	
<b>Fraud</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>2395</b>	<b>2222</b>	<b>1844</b>	<b>1761</b>	<b>1326</b>	<b>1326</b>	
<b>Illegal production, acquisition, keeping and etc. of drugs.</b>	<b>1945</b>	<b>1941</b>	<b>2074</b>	<b>3542</b>	<b>8493</b>	<b>8699</b>	<b>6336</b>	<b>5465</b>	<b>3776</b>	
<b>Hooliganism</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>1314</b>	<b>1208</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>455</b>	
<b>Juvenile delinquency</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>533</b>	

*Note: Not all registered crimes are included in the above table.*

As the analysis of registered crimes of MIA for the period January-March 2013 show, the crime rate in spite of a broad amnesty to criminals has increased slightly for certain types of crimes which include theft and drug addiction. At the same time some decrease in crime rates have been reported in other crimes like murder and fraud. This indicates that despite the claims of oppositions and a number of experts, the country managed to avoid the uncontrolled growth of crime in 2013.

**Table 2. Recorded Crime in Georgia 2012-2013 (January-March)**

Period	2012			2013			Increase/ Decrease
	Recorded crime	Detected crime	Detection %	Recorded crime	Detected crime	Detection %	
January	3266	733	22,44%	3927	972	24,75%	+661 +20,24%
February	3300	710	21,52%	3818	826	21,63%	+518 +15,7%
March	3525	773	21,9%	4396	1124	25,5%	+871 +24,7%
January-March	10033	2890	28,8%	11708	3837	32,7%	+1675 +16,6%

**Table 3. Recorded and Detected Crime in Georgia 2012-2013 (January-March)**

Period	2012	2013	Increase/ Decrease
	Recorded crime	Recorded crime	
January	3266	3927	+661 +20,24%
February	3300	3818	+518 +15,7%
March	3525	4396	+871 +24,7%
January-March	10033	11708	+1675 +16,6%

**Table 4. Recorded and Detected Specific Crime in Georgia 2012-2013 (January-March)**

Crime	2012			2013			Number/%	
	Recorded crime	Detected crime	Detection %	Recorded crime	Detected crime	Detection %	+/_	+/_
Homicide	37	28	76%	30	28	93%	-7	-18%
Attempt of Homicide	84	72	86%	52	48	92%	-32	-38%
Assault	35	21	60%	40	30	75%	+5	+14%
Rape	27	9	33%	27	12	44%	0	0%
Theft	3875	928	24%	4886	1495	31%	+1011	+26%
Car theft	30	29		29	26			
Robbery	139	75	54%	187	97	52%	+48	+34%
Armed Robbery	95	49	51.58%	192	101	53%	+97	+102%
Fraud	780	168	22%	393	66	17%	-387	-50%
Drug Crime	1275	938	73.57%	2212	1522	68.81%	+937	+73%

### The dynamics of victimization in Georgia (1992-2012):

While discussing the problem of victimization in Georgia, it is necessary to conduct comparative analysis of the level of victimisation during different periods of the country's development. A victimization survey was conducted by GORBI in 1992 and 1996, and 2010-2013. This experience gives us the opportunity to draw a clearer picture of both personal and HH crimes, and their associated dynamics.<sup>240</sup>

The following table shows that the victimization level in 2012 for almost every crime dropped in comparison with 1992 and 1996, and this marked reduction has been between 5 – 15 times in scale (figures are over a period of five years).

**Table 5 - Level of Victimization in Georgia 1992 – 2012 years.**

	Last 5 yrs.	Last year	Last 5 yrs.	Last year	Last 5 yrs.	Last year	Last 5 yrs.	Last year	Last 5 yrs.	Last year
	1992		1996		2010		2011		2012	
Car theft	15.4	6.3	16.8	3.3	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1
Theft from and out of car	31.1	10.8	34.7	10.7	7.27	2.2	3.6	0.9	3.0	0.9
Car vandalism	14.5	4.1	5.1	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.5
Burglary	9.9	2.5	13.8	3.6	2.7	0.5	2.2	0.5	1.6	0.3
Attempted burglary	8.2	2.1	9.7	3	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1
Robbery/armed robbery	5.8	1.8	7.2	2.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.00
Theft of other personal property	13.4	3.5	19.1	6.5	2.1	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.2
Assault/threat*	5.3	0.6	7.9	3.2	1.1	0.18	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.4

<sup>240</sup> Short description of survey methodology. Public opinion surveys were conducted in 2010 -2013. The survey was completed using a multi-stage national representative sampling. The respondents represented whole Georgia with the exception of the breakaway territories (South Ossetia and Abkhazia). Only those aged 16 years and older were included as respondents. The first and second waves of the survey were conducted with PAPI (Paper Assisted Personal Interview) and the third wave with CAPI (Computer assisted Personal Interview) methodology. A total of 9,000 respondents were interviewed as part of 2010-2012 surveys and in 2013 only 1,000 respondents. This sample was weighted during the data analysis stage, based on geographic representation and demographic parameters, in order to best reflect the proportional distribution of the sampling.

\* In the survey of 2010 -2011 in Georgia the question for assaults and threats are asked separately. The figures in the table are combined.

The following table reflects the victimization level, ranging from the crime of theft from inside and outside of a car in 1992 (31.1%) compared to 2012 (3%), which is a ten-fold decrease.

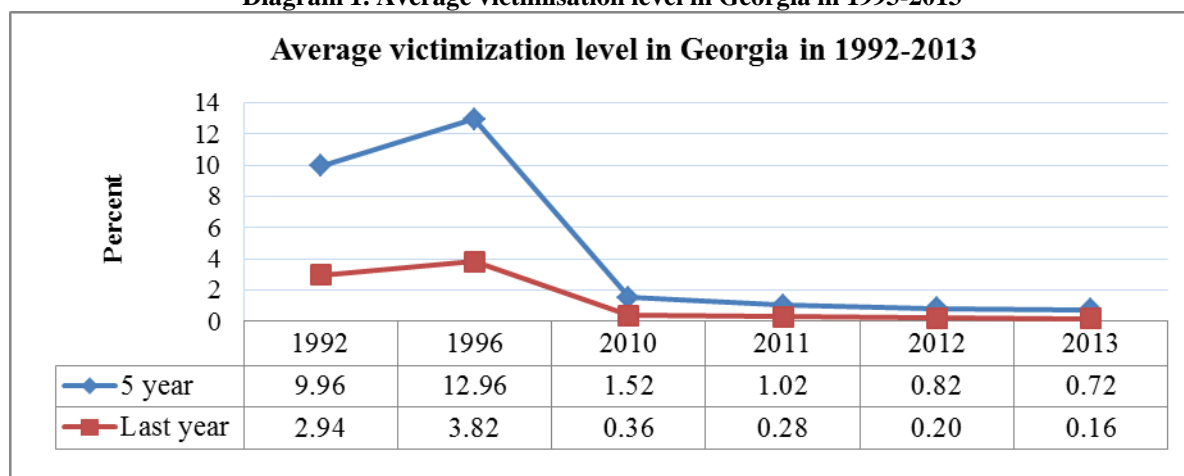
While observing the pattern of crime levels in the years noted, the percentage of several types of crimes when compared to 1992 significantly decreased. For example, in 1992, 6.3% of car owners declared in the last year that their car was either stolen or driven without their permission. Compared to 1996, this figure decreased to the level of 3.3%, and in 2010, only 0.02% of car owners indicated that they had suffered from this type of crime in the last year.

In addition, the survey of 2011 did not reveal a single instance of car theft in the preceding year. However, according to the survey of 2012, 0.1% last year among car owners were victims of car theft.

The level of victimization according to various types of theft in 1992 was 3.5% and in 1996 - 6.5%, which was almost a two-fold increase. Last year, victimization was 0.2%, which is 32.5 times less.

The same ratios are maintained for the following five year periods: 1988-1992; 1992-1996, and 2006-2010 – the level of victimization in 2007-2011 in comparison to the 1990's is 5-10 times lower comparing to crime rate in 90s.

**Diagram 1. Average victimisation level in Georgia in 1993-2013**



The large differences in data have a scientific explanation and are related to many objective and subjective factors that are not within the scope of this research.

### **Comparison of victimization level in Georgia and in Europe:**

Comparison of the victimization level in Georgia and in European countries provides us with the opportunity to evaluate the results of reforms in the spheres of law enforcement and the Georgian judiciary systems.

The comparison demonstrates that the average level of victimization in Georgia is one of the lowest found among European countries. In 2010, 6 western countries conducted the victimization survey. The comparison shows that the level of victimization, according to 10 crimes for the last 5 years, is much higher in those countries than in Georgia. The average data for these countries is 46.5%, which is 9 times higher than the Georgian results in 2012 (5%) (See table 5).

**Table 5. Victimization over 5 year's prevalence, Comparison with other countries**

	Survey year	Overall victimization for 10 crimes	Car theft	Theft from and out of car	Motorcycle theft	Bicycle theft	Burglary	Attempted burglary	Robbery/armed robbery	Theft of other personal property	Sexual incidents against women	Assaults and threat of violence *
Canada **	2010	41	5.1	16.9	5.5	15	5.6	5.7	2.7	11.3	6.1	
Denmark	2010	52.7	4.8	13	11.4	26.1	10.6	5.3	2.8	13.2	2.7	9.9
Germany	2010	42.2	1.5	12.6	3.3	16.5	5.4	5.6	2.8	14	5.1	11.3
Georgia	2010	10.4	1.1	7.3	2.8	1.5	2.7	1.2	0.6	2.1	0.1	1.1
Georgia	2011	6.0	0.4	3.6	4.5	0.5	2.2	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.1	1.1
Georgia	2012	5.0	0.4	3.0	0.8	2.4	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.0
Georgia** *	2013			0.9			1.9		0.7	0.9		0.2
Holland	2010	52.2	1.8	15.6	6.4	23.7	4.8	7.2	4	12.6	3.7	13
Sweden	2010	44.9	3.5	10.4	4.7	20.2	3.7	3.3	2.4	12.1	4.8	11.8
Great Britain	2010	41.6	3.7	14.5	12.7	12.6	5.7	7.1	3.4	11.6	5.6	14.3

**Perception of personal safety:**

“The positive perception of safety leads to behaviours that reduce the risk of victimization for vulnerable groups within society, and as it is widely acknowledged, fear of crime can result in serious curtailment of everyday activities, lost opportunity, and a reduction in the quality of life”.<sup>241</sup>

“If fear becomes extreme and residents retreat from going out into public spaces, the result may be a gradual decline in the character of communities, which in turn can lead to increased disorder and a higher level of crime”.<sup>242</sup> Overall, the vast majority of Georgians are not worried about becoming a victim at their place of residence (home), in local areas or somewhere in the country as a whole. The analysis of questions concerning worry of being victimized (2013 Crime and Security Survey) demonstrated this positive trend. If we compare the latest results to 2010/2012 Crime and Security Survey we observe the following: In 2013, a majority of respondents were “not worried at all” about being physically attacked over the preceding 12 months, or about a family member/person or close associate being physically attacked or falling victim to a burglary 63,9%- 66,5% In 2012, the number of respondents who were also “not worried at all” over the proceeding 12 months about being physically attacked, about a family member/person or close associate being physically attacked or falling victim to burglary was on the same level (74.7%-76.1%). The number of respondents who were worried of becoming victim of such cases in 2013 were 2.7%-3.3% and in 2010 - 2.7%-4.8%.

\* Assaults and threats of violence are summarized.

\*\* Note: in sexual offences are calculated only the incidents against females

\*\*\* Victimization Survey in 2013 comprised only 5 mentioned crime.

<sup>241</sup> Johnson, H. (2005) Crime Victimization in Australia: key results of the 2004 International Crime Victimization Survey. Research and public policy series, no. 64: Canberra, Australian Institute of Criminology.

<sup>242</sup> Skogan, W. (1986) Methodological Issues in the Measurement of Victimization. In Tonry, M. and Morris, N. (eds) Crime and Justice: A Review of Research. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

**Table 6. Fear about victimization in Georgia 2010-2013**

2010 year	Not worried at all	Not very worried	Not worried	Fairly worried	Very worried	Worried
Worried about being physically attacked	70.9%	25.8%	96.8%	2.5%	0.2%	2.7%
Worried about family member/person close being physically attacked	65.8%	28.6%	94.4%	4.4%	0.3%	4.8%
Worried about burglary	67.0%	27.5%	94.5%	4.1%	0.5%	4.6%

2011 year	Not worried at all	Not very worried	Not worried	Fairly worried	Very worried	Worried
Worried about being physically attacked	75.8%	20.6%	96.4%	2.70%	0.40%	3.10%
Worried about family member/person close being physically attacked	73.5%	22.4%	95.9%	2.70%	0.20%	2.90%
Worried about burglary	75.5%	20.5%	96.0%	3.10%	0.60%	3.70%

2012 year	Not worried at all	Not very worried	Not worried	Fairly worried	Very worried	Worried
Worried about being physically attacked	76.13%	21.89%	98.02%	1.48%	0.10%	1.58%
Worried about family member/person close being physically attacked	74.78%	22.19%	96.97%	2.08%	0.29%	2.37%
Worried about burglary	74.71%	22.36%	97.07%	2.38%	0.19%	2.58%

2013 year	Not worried at all	Not very worried	Not worried	Fairly worried	Very worried	Worried
Worried about being physically attacked	66,5%	29,9%	96,4%	3,3%	0,0%	3,3%
Worried about family member/person close being physically attacked	63,9%	31,9%	95,8%	3,5%	0,1%	3,6%
Worried about burglary	67,1%	29,4%	96,5%	2,7%	0,4%	3,1%

*Combined “not worried at all” and “not very worried” categories are combined in the “not worried” column and “fairly worried” and “very worried” in the “worried” column.*

*Don't know answers are not included in the table; they are also not treated as system missing cases.*

Among those who declared that they try to avoid certain places because it is not safe, 76 were females and 26 were males. They were mainly from 21-30 and 16-20 age groups; mainly residing in urban areas and in Tbilisi.

These results suggest that after a long lasting anomaly, there is a steady process of improvement in interaction within Georgian society. Constitutional rights of citizens are actually being protected and they are ensured of the protection of their right to life, health and private property. The decrease in trust of mutual assistance is probably linked to the difficult economic situation, especially when financial assistance is expected from the third person.

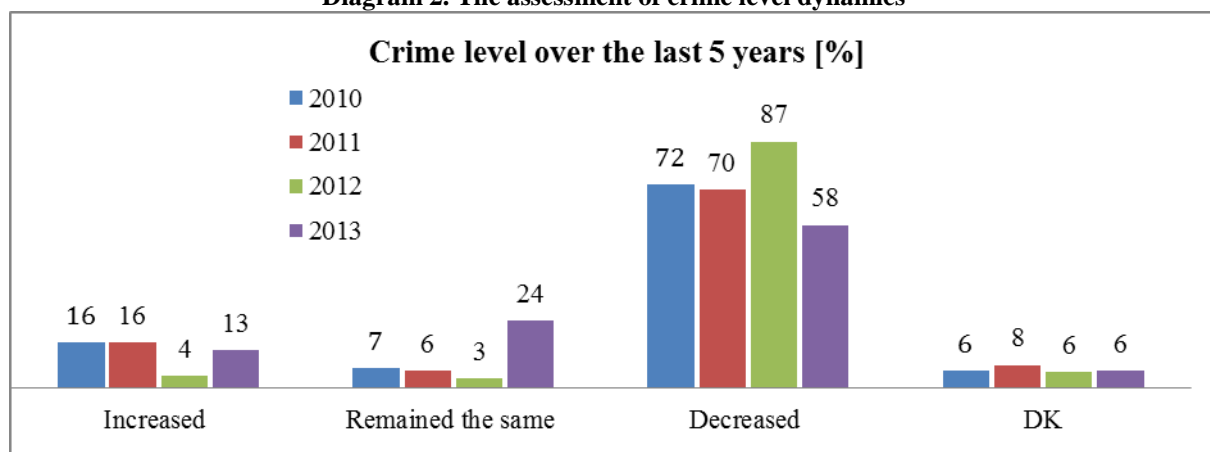
#### **Assesment of general criminal conditions in Georgia:**

The survey of 2010-2013 showed that 70% - 87% think that the level of crime has been reduced; the number of those who believe that the level of crime has increased fell from 16%



to 4%, and the number of those who think that crime remained the same fell as well, from 7% to 3%.

**Diagram 2. The assessment of crime level dynamics**



When considering the reasons why crime rates have decreased, in 2010-2012 respondents primarily mention the following:

1. The result of judiciary reforms - proper performance of law enforcement - 58%-82%;
2. Effective performance of a reformed judiciary system 7%-18%;
3. Appropriate criminal law policy 9%-12%;
4. Effective measures taken in combating against of the “thieves in law” 30%-37%;
5. Overcoming corruption in the state government 11%-12%;
6. Improvement of economical conditions 2%-5%.

**Table 7. The reasons for reduction in a level crime**

	2010	2011	2012
Proper performance of law enforcement bodies	58	74	82
Effective measures taken in combating against the establishment of the “thieves in law” and its traditions	34	30	37
Overcoming corruption in the state government	11	12	12
Effective preventive measures (providing information about crime and its outcomes)	6	11	13
Appropriate criminal law policy	9	9	12
Effective performance of a reformed judiciary system	7	8	18
Improvement of economical conditions	5	2	4
Other	1	0	6
DK	25	4	15

The following reasons were named by the respondents for an increase in the rate of crime in 2010-2012:

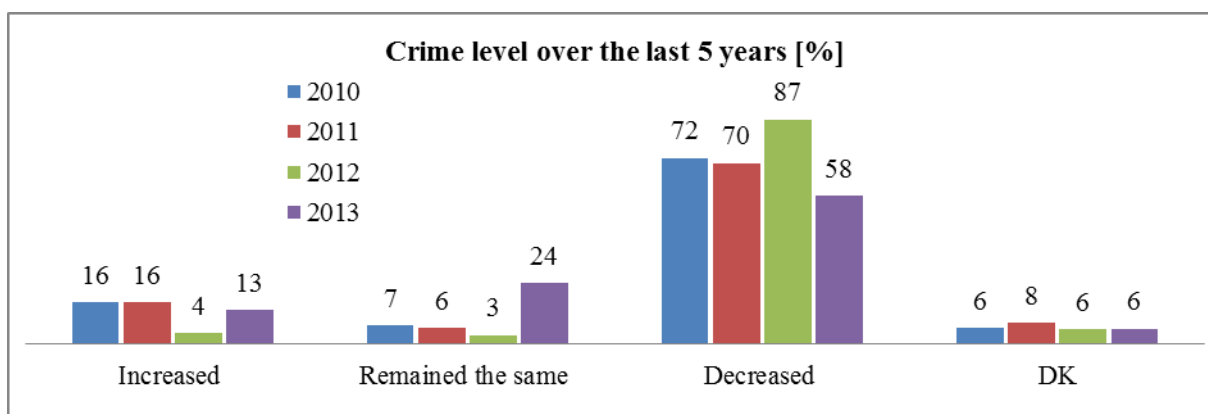
1. Economic instability and the current financial crisis – increased unemployment 73%-77% (in 2011 was 73.3%);
2. Poor social conditions 55%-64%;
3. Increase of drug and alcohol usage 16% - 10%;
4. Parenting problems – poor parenting skills 10.9% (in 2011 - 11.1%);
5. Political factors – political instability 4%-13%;
6. The outcomes of the 2008 Russian-Georgian war 2-3%;
7. The gaps in the performance of law enforcement bodies – lack of professionalism in law enforcement bodies 8%-13%;
8. Penalties not being severe enough 6%-8%.



**Table 8. The reasons for the increase of crime level**

	2010	2011	2012
Increased unemployment	77	73	73
Poor social conditions	55	63	64
Poor parenting skills	12	11	11
Increase of drug and alcohol usage	16	10	10
Political instability	11	8	13
Penalties not being severe enough	6	6	8
Lack of professionalism in law enforcement bodies	7	4	14
Illegal arms trafficking	8	2	6
Russian-Georgian war	3	2	2
Other	2	1	4
DK	4	5	7

The respondents are optimistic about future trends in fighting crime. According to survey of 2010-2012 45% - 68% respondents believe that the level of crime will decrease. The number of respondents who think that the crime level will increase has fallen from 8% to 2%; 31% - 36% of respondents said that they “don’t know”.

**Diagram 3. Anticipation of crime level over the last 5 years**

The following data were obtained from the question: what crime prevention measures have you heard about? The majority of respondents (56.7%) named broadcasting of TV commercials and analytical programs; less than half (40.2%) mentioned special rehabilitation and re-socialization programs being developed by Georgian Orthodox Church for drug users; just every fourth (25.7%) respondent mentioned meetings at schools, and other educational institutions in support of legal literacy and crime prevention; 7.5% named meetings with the district police inspector; creating billboards about specific crimes (i.e., against trafficking or drugs) was also mentioned by 10.6%; a limited number of respondents, 6.2%, named the distribution of leaflets and brochures in the struggle against specific crimes. Every fifth (21.2%) respondent has not heard about any crime prevention measures.

### Conclusion:

In the last decade, Georgia was characterized by volatility and fluctuations in the crime rate, structure, and distribution, which is reflected in all the main statistical figures (of crime rate, all registered crimes by MIA, convicted persons, prisoners and probationers).

Since 2003, the fight against crime has become a state priority, gaining a systematic character that is reflected in the decrease of crime indexes and the stabilization of crime conditions.

Neither the Russian-Georgian war of 2008, and the parliamentary elections of 2012, nor political or economic tension and amnesty have influenced the crime level and tendencies. The results of all four waves of the Crime and Security survey shows a decrease in every statistical representation of crime level, stabilization and a drastic improvement of the crime situation.

According to the survey results from 2010-2013, citizens have gained a more optimistic attitude toward the crime situation in Georgia. For the last three years, the number of respondents who believe that the crime rate has dropped increased. Meanwhile, the number of respondents who believe that the crime level has risen decreased. The number of those respondents who believe that the crime level has remained the same has decreased as well.

According to the surveys of 2010-2013, respondents less worried about being physically attacked personally or worried about family member or about burglary.

## References:

- Adler F., Mueller G. M., Laufer W. *Criminology and Criminal Justice System*. Sixth Edition, Part 1. Chapter 1. Understanding Criminology, Chapter 2. Counting Crime and Measuring Criminal Behavior. 2007.
- Johnson H. *Crime Victimization in Australia: key results of the 2004 International Crime Victimization Survey*. Research and public policy series, no. 64: Canberra, Australian Institute of Criminology. 2005.
- Skogan, W. *Methodological Issues in the Measurement of Victimization*. In Tonry, M. and Morris. 1986.
- Condry R. *Secondary victim and secondary victimisation*. Chapter 8 *International Book of Victimization* Edited by Shlomo Giora Shoham , Paul Knepper and Martin Kett. 2010.
- Farrell G., Tseloni A. and Pease K. *Repeat Victimization in the ICVS and the NCVS - Crime Prevention and Community Safety: An International Journal*, 7 (3), 7.18, 2005.
- Bonvin B. *Crime victimisation, Fear of Crime, Fraud, Corruption & Policing*. Based on a nation-wide public survey, with a focus on four districts of the Samegrelo Region. Tbilisi – Geneva, 2006.
- Maxfield, Michael G. *Research Methods for Criminal Justice and Criminology*. Ed. Earl Babbie. California: Wadsworth Publishing Company, 1995.
- The Burden of Crime in the EU. Research report: A Comparative analyses of the European Crime and Safety Survey, 2005.  
<http://www.europeansafetyobservatory.eu/downloads/EUICS%20-%20The%20Burden%20of%20Crime%20in%20the%20EU.pdf>
- Van Dijk J., Van Kesteren J. *Criminal victimisation in international perspective*. UN Office on Drug and Crime, 2005, p. 151-152.
- Wilson J.Q. and Kelling G. L. Broken windows: The police and neighborhood safety Retrieved 2007-09-03N. (eds) *Crime and Justice: A Review of Research*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press “Fighting Corruption in Public Services: Chronicling Georgia's Reforms.
- Fighting Corruption in Public Services: Chronicling Georgia's Reforms*, World Bank report Washington, January 31, 2012.  
[http://police.ge/uploads/images/2011st/saqartvelo\\_12\\_2011.pdf](http://police.ge/uploads/images/2011st/saqartvelo_12_2011.pdf)  
<http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=0&lang=geo><http://www.police.ge/index.php?m=199&newsid=163> ; <http://police.ge/index.php?m=199&newsid=7>
- The Impact of Victimization Prepared by the Canadian Resource Centre for Victims of Crime  
<http://www.crcvc.ca/docs/victimisation.pdf>  
[https://dspace.lboro.ac.uk/dspace-jspui/bitstream/2134/780/1/05\\_rv\\_ICVS\\_NCVS.pdf](https://dspace.lboro.ac.uk/dspace-jspui/bitstream/2134/780/1/05_rv_ICVS_NCVS.pdf)